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Mr. Campbell figures and briefly describes the mounds, reviews the various theories of origin, some ten in number, which have been advanced by various writers, and concludes from his own studies of the subject that the mounds have been built up by ants or small rodents, more probably by ants. A bibliography of the subject is appended to the paper.

D. W. J.

Ancient Glacial Periods.— During recent years the evidences of repeated glacial periods during ancient geological time have been accumulating so rapidly that whereas much doubt was cast upon the earlier reports of such glaciation, it is no longer possible for the unprejudiced student to doubt the conclusions which the evidence forces upon us. The famous Dwyka glacial formation of South Africa is now well known, and its equivalent in India, the Talchir. I. C. White and David White have recently reached the conclusion, independently, that the equivalent of these Permian or Permo-Carboniferous glacial deposits occurs in southern Brazil in what is called the Orleans conglomerate. Glacial deposits in Australia are reported from both the Permian and the Cambrian or older beds. A. P. Coleman has recently reported evidence of a lower Huronian ice age in Canada. Mr. Schwarz[1] discusses three glacial periods in South Africa, those in addition to the Permian Dwyka being most probably, according to the author, of Devonian and Archaean age. The relation of the glacial beds to other members of the general stratigraphic series is pointed out, and the evidence of the glacial origin considered. It is this last point which in every case is critical. The fact that a large number of reports of ancient glaciation are being published does not strengthen the evidence in favor of ancient glaciation in any particular case. Each reported instance must be critically examined as to the value of the evidence supporting it.

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[1] The Three Paleozoic Ice-Ages of South Africa. By Ernest H. L. Schwarz. Journal of Geology, Vol. **14**, 683–691, 1906.